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TERMS:

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Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Friday,	5 46	6 14	*For April, 1836.*
2 Saturday,	5 45	6 15	d. h. m.
3 Sunday,	5 44	6 16	Full 1 4 59 aft'n.
4 Monday,	5 43	6 17	Last 9 11 13 fore'n.
5 Tuesday,	5 42	6 18	New 15 5 17 aft'n.
6 Wednesday	5 41	6 19	First 23 9 33 morn.
7 Thursday,	5 40	6 20	

VAN BUREN MEETING IN LINCOLNTON.

In pursuance to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county was held at the Court-house in Lincolnton, on the 22nd February. On motion, John Wilfong, Esq., a soldier of the Revolution, was called to the chair; Michael Reep, Robt. Brown, Col. Oliver H. Holland, Col. Michael Reinhardt, and John Blackwood, Esq., were appointed Vice Presidents; and M. W. Abernathy, James Quin, Andrew Motz, and Marcus L. Hoke, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have undiminished confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and firmness of our Chief Magistrate, and we approve of the principles upon which his Administration has been conducted: And whereas, the time is not far distant when it will become necessary for those professing, in *sincerity*, the great principles that brought Jefferson into power, and which have been pursued and practised by the present Administration, to support, as successor of the President, that person the best calculated to unite the Republican party, and to perpetuate and maintain the great principles upon which it is founded—the present aspect of parties distinctly showing, that the great battle of 1800 will have to be fought over again, and that the contest will once more be between the *many* and the *few*.

An election by the House of Representatives is much to be deprecated, as has been most emphatically demonstrated in the election between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, in 1801, and in the election of Mr. Adams in 1824. The principle of representation that gives the small States of Rhode Island, Delaware, and Connecticut, the same political weight in the nation as the large States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia or North Carolina, is in direct contravention to the great fundamental principle upon which our institutions are founded. That the majority shall rule, we deem it indispensable to the stability and permanence of the Union, that peace and harmony be restored to its members. We have discovered, with feelings of alarm, a disposition to make geographical lines, the political touch stone by which the claims of candidates for the Presidency should be tested. There is little to be apprehended from the existence of parties in a Republican Government, however heated and violent the conflicts may be, when confined to the legitimate objects of their institution; but in a government of a confederated character, like ours, parties otherwise constituted, will tend to influence sectional jealousies, engender mutual animosities and estrangement, and *disunion* will be the consequences.

There are at this time four candidates before the people for the Presidency. Mr. Webster, Gen. Harrison, Judge White, and Mr. Van Buren. We are opposed to Mr. Webster, knowing from the commencement of his political career to the present time, he has been consistent and uniform inopposition to the principles and action of the Republican party: He was opposed to the War, and refused to grant the necessary appropriation for sustaining it. He is an advocate and supporter of the U. States Bank; he is in favor of Internal Improvement by the General Government, and a latitudinarian in construing the constitution.

We are opposed to General Harrison, because we do not consider him as possessing the high qualifications necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of the Presidency. We are unacquainted with his principles, from the fact that he has no political reputation.

It is with feelings of regret that we perceive Judge White has permitted his name to be used under the present circumstances. Does he reflect the feelings and principles of those who generally support him? Is he not the candidate of the discordant fragments of all parties, who have no one principle in common, save their inveterate hatred and opposition to the Administration which has been, most powerfully sustained and supported, in every particular? Will he not find arrayed under his banner the National Republican, beside the Nullifier—Bank beside Anti-Bank, Proclamation and Force Bill battling shoulder to shoulder in his cause? Is there any common principle to be advanced in his promotion? We think not. His whole political course has, heretofore, been strictly identified with the Administration, against which *they* have waged a constant and relentless warfare. Taking, then, these things into consideration, we can view his being a candidate in no other light, than for the purpose of dividing the republican party, and by that means to defeat an electoral majority, and carry the election into the House of Representatives—where, doubtless, there will be no further necessity for *alternative* candidates.

From an examination of the claims of Mr. Van Buren upon the Republican party, we think they stand in bold relief. He is a gentleman of a higher order of intellect, and possessing, in every particular, the qualifications necessary to the honorable discharge of the duties of the Chief Magistracy. He is a Republican of the old Jeffersonian school, and a strict constructionist,—the full evidence of which we find in his speech in the Senate of the United States, in 1827, on the right of the Vice-President to call to order for words spoken in debate—his speech upon the Panama Mission, and his speech, in 1823, upon the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the choice of President and Vice President. He is opposed to the United States Bank, and to appropriations by the general government. We have also the additional assurance, from himself, that he will generally carry out and pursue the principles of the present Administration. We are satisfied, from the fullest evidence, that, under his administration, our great Southern interests would have the amplest security. We believe that his election would tend, in a greater degree than any other, to harmonise the States, and give peace and quiet to the country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we concur with our democratic friends throughout the Union, in supporting *Martin Van Buren*, for President of the United States, and will use all honorable means in promoting his election.

Resolved, That we will support *Richard M. Johnson*, for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That delegates be appointed from this county, to meet at some convenient time at Charlotte, the delegates that may be appointed by the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, for the purpose of choosing some suitable person as candidate for an elector for this electoral District.

Henry Cansler, Esq. offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will support for next Governor of North Carolina, our present Governor *Richard Dobbs Spaight*, a Republican of the old school, and a gentleman whose whole political course has been without spot or blemish.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed in each Captain's Company throughout the county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of the State.

Col. David Seagle, Major John Michal, Isaac Holland, Esq., Andrew H. Loretz, Esq., Alfred Abernathy, Col. Michael Reinhardt, Andrew Killan, John Yount, Robert Gaston, Esq., J. A. Ramsour, Esqr., J. Neil, Esq., Capt. M. Hull, were appointed the delegates, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions.

JOHN WILFONG, *President.*

Michael Reep, Robert Brown, Oliver H. Holland, Michael Reinhardt, John Blackwood, *Vice Presidents.*

M. W. Abernathy,
Andrew Motz,
James Quin,
Marcus L. Hoke,
} *Secretaries.*

A whole Family found frozen to death.—The Haverstraw (New York) Times, gives the appalling details of a most melancholy event in the vicinity of that town. On Saturday last, as a person had made his way into the mountain, which had been inaccessible until the late moderate weather, he found a man in a sitting posture near a cabin. On approaching him, it was discovered that he was frozen to death, with a wooden shovel in his hands, with which he had evidently been laboring to open a passage from his snow bound habitation. The traveller then entered the cabin and found on the floor the frozen body of a middle aged woman and two children. The neighbors were then raised—the nearest living at the distance of a mile and a half; and upon examining the house, it was found that every particle of food and fuel had been exhausted, and the whole family without doubt had fallen victims to the combined horrors of cold and hunger. The father was probably endeavoring to make his way to a pile of wood at a little distance, and perished in the midst of the attempt.

The "Times," describes the sufferings of the poor people in the mountains, now first revealed by the giving way of the snow, as being of the most intense description.

Three men and thirty horses were burnt to death at a late fire in New York.

SYNOPSIS
OF
Congressional Proceedings.

Tuesday, February 9, 1836.

SENATE.—The Bill making partial appropriations for the service of the year 1836, was passed.

Mr. Benton's resolutions for appropriating the surplus revenue to objects of fortification, again came up. Mr. Clayton moved to strike out the word "surplus," before the word "revenue," so as to make it the object of the resolution to devote as much of the whole revenue of the country to fortifications, as should be necessary. Mr. Brown, of N. C. addressed the Senate at length on the resolution.

HOUSE.—The greater part of the day was spent in discussing the bill making appropriations for the Naval service of the United States for the year 1836.

Wednesday, February 10.

Nothing of importance transacted in either House to-day. The Senate was engaged in discussing Mr. Benton's resolution; and the House upon the Naval Appropriation bill.

Thursday, February 11.

In the Senate, the day was spent in discussing a Bill for the relief of the several corporate cities within the District of Columbia. And in the House, the Navy Appropriation Bill was again under discussion.

Friday, February 12.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some unimportant private business, the Abolition petitions heretofore offered were called up, and a discussion took place upon the motion of Mr. Calhoun not to receive them; but, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Allan, of Ky. moved the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act of Congress for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, passed the 7th of June, 1832, so as to embrace those who were engaged in the wars of the United States which occurred between the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1784 and the treaty of Greenville with the Indians in 1795; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Ingersoll, with the unanimous consent of the House, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to unanimously:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the Library be instructed to cause a *Marble Bust* of the late Chief Justice Marshall to be prepared by an artist of merit and reputation, and to be placed in the Chamber of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a position corresponding with that of the late Chief Justice Jay.

Saturday, February 13.

Among a great number of resolutions of inquiry, &c. presented and agreed to on this day, we find the following of some interest in our State.

On motion of Mr. S. Williams,

Resolved, That the Committe of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of passing a law distributing the surplus revenue that may hereafter be in the Treasury, among the several States, according to the federal population of each State, for the purposes of internal improvement and education.

On motion of Mr. Williams of North Carolina,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from the Little Yadkin Post Office, in Stokes County, North Carolina, by William Wolff's, Reeves', and Johnson Clements', to Rockford in Surry County.

On motion of Mr. Deberry,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of the 7th June, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, as to extend the benefits of said act to such persons as performed the requisite service in the capacity of mechanics, wagoners, and boatmen, who were put to such service by the officers in command.

On motion of Mr. Conner,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from South Point, in Lincoln county, North Carolina, to Fallsville, thence to William Oats', passing Buffalo Post Office, Joshua Bean's, Bushy Creek, Hamilton's store, Alfred Webb's, to Rutherfordton.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Asheville, North Carolina, by Ednysville, Mill's Gap, and E. S. Porter's, to Spartanburg courthouse, in South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Wm. B. Shepard,

Resolved, That the papers now on file relating to Roanoke Inlet be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and that said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a resurvey of said Inlet.

Mr. Underwood offered a Joint Resolution, proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, unnecessary to specify until the matter comes up for consideration.

Monday, February 15.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, in reply to a resolution concerning the manner in which the Mint was supplied with Gold and Silver; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate took up the motion of Calhoun, not to receive the petitions presented for the abolition of slavery in the District, the debate on which lasted till the adjournment.

HOUSE.—Nothing of any consequence in the proceedings of this day.

Tuesday, February 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to change the times for assembling and the adjournment of Congress; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. [This bill proposes the day for the meeting of Congress to be the first Monday in November, every year, and the termination of the first session for the second Monday in May, unless otherwise ordered by joint resolution.]

No other business, of any interest, was transacted in either House this day.

Wednesday, February 17.

SENATE.—After some unimportant private business, the Senate took up the resolutions of Mr. Benton for appropriating the surplus revenue to the purposes of Fortifications, &c. the question being on the motion to strike out the word surplus: which was debated until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Bill for granting relief to the sufferers by the fire in New York, was taken up and discussed, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Thursday, February 18.

SENATE.—The resolutions of Mr. Benton again coming up, the motion to strike out the word "surplus," in the first, was agreed to, Yeas 23, Nays 17—and the resolution, as thus amended, was unanimously agreed to—Yeas 42, Nays none. [The following is the resolution as it passed:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the revenue of the United States, and the dividends of stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, as may be necessary for the purpose, ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country."]

The other resolutions were then agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the transaction of Executive business.

HOUSE.—The New York Relief Bill was again taken up and discussed,—and after the rejection of various motions to amend, was again postponed till to-morrow.

Friday, February 19.

SENATE.—The business transacted in this body was of a private and uninteresting nature to our readers. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—After discussing the New York Relief Bill, without coming to any vote on its passage, the House adjourned over to Tuesday, (Monday being the 22d of February.)

Monday, February 22.

SENATE.—The Senate met this morning, to receive a Message from the President, communicating the intelligence that France had notified this Government of its readiness to pay the instalments now due on the Indemnity, so soon as an agent to receive it should be designated. After the reading of which, and the accompanying documents, their reference to the appropriate Committee, and an order for their being printed, the Senate adjourned in honor of the day.—[The Message here spoken of appeared in our paper of the 11th March.]

Tuesday, February 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Knight presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, on the subject of the Public Lands, instructing the Senators from that State to sustain the principles of the bill introduced by Mr. Clay to appropriate the proceeds of the same. The resolution were read, and ordered to be printed

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, "making appropriations for the collection of materials and the purchase of sites, and to commence the construction of certain fortifications, and for other purposes." [This bill proposes to appropriate about two millions of dollars for the purposes mentioned; and gives the President the power to select the most eligible sites for the location of forts, &c.]

After some remarks on this bill, by Mr. Benton, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Chair presented to the House the Message from the President, mentioned in the Senate proceedings of yesterday. The Message and Documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and 25,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Nothing else, worth mentioning, done this day.

Wednesday, February 24.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged the greater part of this day in debate upon the Bill for appropriatig $2,000,000 for the purchase of sites and materials for fortifications; after which it went into secret session for the transaction of Executive business.

HOUSE.—Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish an arsenal in the State of North Carolina.—Read twice, and committed.

Contested Election.—Mr. Boyd, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the subject of the contested election in North Carolina, adverse to the claim of the sitting member and moved that it be printed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. W. B. Shepard expressed a hope that a more distant day would be chosen, and moved to strike out Wednesday next, and insert this day three weeks.

Mr. Claiborne stated that the Committee were divided in opinion as to the person who had been elected, and that a counter report would be made. It would be necessary to print both reports and the whole of the testimony, and afford a sufficient time for the House to form an opinion upon the case. He thought the motion did not allow sufficient time for this purpose.

Mr. A. H. Shepperd made some remarks in favor of deliberate action upon the subject, and expressed a hope that it would not be approached hastily, nor under any feeling of excitement.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, (the member whose seat is contested,) presented a paper in relation to the subject, the reading of which he called for.

The paper was read, and Mr. G. moved that it be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. Claiborne, by consent, then presented a report from the minority of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the North Carolina contested election, and by unanimous consent, both reports on the subject were ordered to be printed.

The hour for proceeding to the consideration of the Orders of the Day having now arrived, this subject was laid aside, without taking the vote upon the motion to postpone the consideration of the Report for three weeks.

The New York Relief Bill was then taken up, in Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Conner in the Chair,) and after various ineffectual attempts to amend it, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of Yeas 125, Nays 84.

Thursday, February 25.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Fortification Bill.

Mr. Clay suggested the propriety of laying the bill on the table, and having the various tables printed which had been referred to by gentlemen, before the details of the bill were decided on. As the works embraced in this bill were all new ones, there was no immediate haste necessary in acting on this bill. The wisest course would be to make appropriation promptly for the old works not provided for last session, and to take time for a full examination of the various subjects of appropriation in this bill.

The bill was laid on the table, and the papers referred to by Mr. Clay were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded, with closed doors, to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE.—The House again resumed the consideration of the subject of the Contested Election from this State, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Shepard, to amend the motion of Mr. Boyd, so as to postpone the consideration of the Report three weeks.

After some debate on the subject, Mr. Shepard withdrew his motion; and the House then proceeded to the Orders of the Day, without coming to any conclusion on the Reports.

The bill from the Senate, commonly called the Executive Patronage Bill, was then taken up, and after some conversation, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The New York Relief Bill was read a third time, and the question being upon its passage, a debate arose, which lasted until the hour of adjournment.

Friday, February 26.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some private business, the Senate postponed all the previous Orders of the Day, and took up the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Clay, after some remarks, moved to amend the bill, by reducing the items of appropriation to the same amounts as those in the bill of the last session, as far as relates to Ohio and Indiana, and appropriating for the graduating only of the road in Illinois.

Debate took place on this motion; before the termination of which, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the subject of the North Carolina Contested Election—the question being on the motion of Mr. Boyd, to postpone the consideration of the Report until Wednesday next, and to make it the special order for that day.

Mr. A. H. Sheperd made some remarks in favor of granting further time for the sitting member to obtain testimony, and for postponing the action of the House on the subject for a longer time than was proposed by the committee.

Mr. Mann, of New York, moved to postpone the consideration of the question till next Tuesday week.

Mr. Graham addressed the House at some length, on the subject, and urged various considerations and facts in favor of such a course as would enable him to obtain further testimony, which he thought essential to a proper understanding of the case. He stated the reasons which had prevented him from obtaining that testimony within the time allowed by the committee.

The hour for the orders having now arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of private bills, divers of which were passed.

Saturday, February 27.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, against the sitting member (Mr. Graham,) on the subject of the North Carolina contested election; two motions pending, one to postpone the consideration of the subject to next Wednesday, and make it the special order of that day; and the motion of Mr. Mann, of New York, to postpone it to Tuesday week.

Mr. Claiborne explained the reasons which induced him and the minority of the Committee on Elections to urge a further postponement of the question, in order to afford the sitting member an opportunity to obtain further testimony in the case.

Mr. Graham, by leave of the House, made some explanations in regard to the facts he expected to establish in case further time should be allowed for taking depositions.

The hour having arrived, the House proceeded to the Orders of the Day, and several private bills went through discussion and decision.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

RANDOLPH, (TENN.) MARCH 1.

Volunteers are returning from Texas. As we heretofore predicted, they have found any thing else there than food for a frolic, and report very discouragingly of the inhabitants of the country. In the camp at San Antonio, the troops had been entirely out of bread-stuff some days before our informant left, their food being Spanish beef. We wish not to cast a damp feeling upon the spirit of those disposed to see Texas free from the Mexican Government, our own opinion being what it may. We are a friend to liberty any where and every where, in its pure sense; but any information, whatever it may be, from Texas, we feel bound to give. Many that have returned from that country speak of the land as being rich and productive. But of its inhabitants they give a miserable account. They are said to be very poor, and care not a fig under what Government they live. We speak of them generally: doubtless there are exceptions. The volunteers even have to pay for the food for their horses; say that there is no money there, excepting what the volunteers take with them, and that the majority of them are returning. The principal object of the majority of the inhabitants that fight, is plunder and pillage. The country is now free from Mexican troops, but Santa Anna is expected in the spring with a powerful army. The inhabitants are said to be indolent, and quite contented. The only lands that can be given to volunteers are upon the head waters of the streams, and back in the interior, the fine lands on navigable streams being in the grants to companies by the Government. The weather during the winter has been a continual stream of sunshine—no rains for two or three months.—*Recorder.*

The Arsenal.—The bill before Congress, for the establishment of an Arsenal in North Carolina, provides for its location in Fayetteville, and contemplates an appropriation of $135,000 for its completion, of which about $30,000 will be appropriated this session for the purchase of a site and the collection of materials. We understand that it is intended, not only for the keeping, but also for the manufacture, of ordnance, muskets, &c., and that the iron ore and coal on Deep river will necessarily be brought into extensive use. Such an establishment, besides its importance in a national point of view, will be of great pecuniary advantage to this part of the State, and particularly to this town. We believe there is no reason to doubt the passage of the bill.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Letter from Mr. Van Buren—Abolition in the District of Columbia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

His Excellency Martin Van Buren.

Dear Sir.—A portion of your fellow-citizens in this section, feeling a deep anxiety as to your views on a topic which most vitally affects our immediate welfare and happiness, have thought proper to propound to you the following interrogatory, to which we wish an expedient answer.

Do you, or do you not, believe that Congress has the Constitutional power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

The conspicuous situation in which you are placed, and the importance of a thorough knowledge of your views on this interesting topic, will, we hope, be sufficient apology for the liberty we have taken.

(Signed,) JUNIUS AMIS,
ISAAC HALL,
JOHN WALL,
C. YELLOWBY,
SAML. B. SPIRRILL,
JAS. W. PUIZINN.

Jackson, (N. C.) Feb. 23d, 1836.

(*Martin Van Buren's Reply.*)

WASHINGTON, March 6th, 1836.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter apprizing me of the deep anxiety which is felt by a portion of your fellow-citizens, as to my views upon a topic vitally affecting their immediate welfare and happiness, and of the importance of their being possessed of a thorough knowledge of them; and asking me to say, whether I do or do not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am not only willing, but desirous, gentlemen, that you should have the most thorough knowledge of my views and feelings upon the delicate and interesting subject with which your question is connected; and I shall endeavor to acquaint you with them in the fullest manner in my power.

Not having, heretofore, had the honor of being in political communication with you, I am not advised whether the sentiments relating to it, which have been avowed by myself, and by my authority, within the last two years, have come to your knowledge. I deem it therefore proper to furnish you with the substance of them, before I reply to your more specific enquiry. The avowals to which I refer, were:

1st. An opinion that Congress has no right to interfere in any manner, or to any extent, with the subject of slavery in the States;

2nd. Against the propriety of their doing so in the District of Columbia, and

3rdly. The statement of my full concurrence in the statements expressed by the citizens of Albany, in public meeting, the most important of which are as follows, viz. "That the Constitution of the U. States carries with it an adjustment of all questions involved in the deliberations which led to its adoption, and that the compromise of interests in which it was founded, is binding in honor and good faith, independently of the force of agreement, on all who live under its protection and participate in the benefits of which it is the source"—"That the relation of Master and Slave, is a matter exclusively belonging to the people of each State within its own bounadry, and that any attempt by the government or people of any other State, or by the General Government, to interfere with or disturb it, would violate the spirit of that compromise which lies at the basis of the federal compact"—"That we can only hope to maintain the Union of the States by abstaining from all interference which tends to alienate one portion of our countrymen from the rest, deserves to be frowned upon with indignation by all who cherish the principles of our revolutionary fathers, and who desire to preserve the Constitution by the exercise of that spirit of amity which animated its framers"—"That they deprecated the conduct of those who are attempting to coerce their brethren in other States into the abolition of slavery, by appeals to the fears of the master and to the passions of the slave; and that they could not but consider them as disturbers of the public peace, and would, by all constitutional means, exert their influence to arrest the progress of such measures"—"That whilst they would maintain inviolate the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, they considered discussions, which, from their nature, tend to inflame the public mind, and put in jeopardy the lives and property of their fellow citizens, at war with every rule of moral duty, and every suggestion of humanity, and would be constrained, moreover, to regard those who, with a full knowledge of their pernicious tendency, persist in carrying them on, as disloyal to the Union"—"That the people of the South would do great injustice if they allow themselves to believe that the few who are interfering with the question of slavery, are acting in accordance with the sentiments of the North upon the subject;" and finally, "that they made these declarations to their Southern brethren in the same spirit of amity which bound together their fathers and ours during a long and eventful struggle for independence; and that they did, in full remembrance of that common association, plight to them their faith to maintain in practice, as far as lies in their power, what they had thus solemnly declared."

These views, thus expressed and sanctioned by myself, appear to me to cover the whole ground, save the abstract question to which you have been pleased to call my attention, and I cheerfully embrace the opportunity you have felt it your duty to afford me, to explain myself fully on that also. As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me, with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject, in respect to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz: the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it however, to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress, in the Constitution, of the power of "*exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever*" over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in virtue thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District, as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistently with their rights of sovereignty.

Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. But, whilst such are my present impressions upon the abstract question on the legal power of Congress—impressions which I shall at all times be not only ready, but disposed, to surrender upon conviction of error—I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well-considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, *as imperative in their nature and obligations*, in regulating the conduct of public men, *as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be.*

You have alluded in your letter to the conspicuous situation in which I have been placed before the public; and I take it for granted, that it is to that circumstance, rather than to any other, that I am to ascribe the solicitude felt by yourselves and your fellow-citizens in respect to my views on this subject. I recognise, to the fullest extent, the propriety of this desire on your part; and although there is nothing in your letter making the avowal necessary, I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the U. States shall now understand, that if the desire of that portion of them which is favourable to my elevation to the Chief Magistracy, should be gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and also with the determination *equally decided*, to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the States where it exists. In saying this, I tender neither to them nor to you any pledges, but declare only settled opinions and convictions of duty. Those who doubt that they will be carried into full and fair effect, are under no obligations to trust me. An opportunity is afforded them to exercise their free choice in the matter, and they may be assured that there is no one less likely to complain of its exercise than myself.

The peculiar importance of the subject, and a desire (which you will allow me to feel) that my views of it be correctly understood, make it proper that I should explain the grounds of the opinions above expressed. They are founded, amongst others, on the following considerations, viz:

1st. I believe, that if it had been foreseen, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, that the seat of the Federal Government would be fixed in a slaveholding region, and that the subject of slavery would be there agitated to the prejudice of those holding this species of property, the right to do so would, with the assent of the non-slave-holding States, have been made an exception to the unrestricted legislative power given to Congress over the District to be ceded.

2dly. I cannot but regard the agitation of this subject in the District of Columbia, as a surprise upon the people of Maryland and Virginia, being very confident that if the state of things which now exists, had been at all apprehended by those States, the cession of the District would not have been made, except upon the express condition that Congress should exercise no such power; and that with such a condition, the cession would, in the then state of public opinion, have been readily accepted.

3dly. I do therefore believe, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave holding States (assuming that Congress has the power to effect it) would violate the spirit of that compromise of interests which lies at the basis of our social compact; and I am thoroughly convinced that it could not be so done without imminent peril, if not certain destruction, to the Union of the States. Viewing the matter in this light, it is my clear and settled opinion, that the Federal Government ought to abstain from doing so, and that it is sacred duty of those whom the people of the United States entrust with the control of its action, so to use the constitutional power with which they are invested, as to prevent it.

I think it due to the occasion, and only a simple act of justice to my fellow citizens of the North, of all political parties, to add the expression of my full belief, that the opinions above expressed, accord in substance, with those entertained by a larger majority of the people of the non-slave-holding States than has ever before existed in those States on a public question of equal magnitude. It is also due to them to say, that their sentiments on this subject spring out of considerations of too high a character, and look to consequences of too solemn an import, to be shaken by slight causes. With only a generous confidence on the part of the South in their brethren of the North, and a firm determination on the part of each, to visit with their severest displeasure any attempt to connect the subject with party politics, those sentiments cannot be overthrown. All future attempts on the part of the abolitionists to do so, will then only serve to accumulate and concentrate public odium on themselves. That there are persons at the North who are far from concurring in the prevailing sentiment I have described, is certainly true; but their numbers, when compared with the rest of the community, are very inconsiderable, and if the condition of things be not aggravated by imprudence, many of them, I have no doubt, will ultimately adopt sounder views of the subject; and the efforts of those who may persist in the work of agitation, may be overcome by reason, or rendered inoperative by constitutional remedies.

To one class of those who have hitherto petitioned Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I cannot forbear to refer: I allude to the Society of Friends, or the people usually denominated Quakers. The uniformity of their course upon this subject, the temperate manner in which it has been manifested, and the marked excellence of their conduct and character, appear to have conciliated respect for their motives, even from those who differ with them in opinion. As far as my observation has enabled me to judge, it is due to them to say, that as there has been no indication of any change of opinion upon their part during the present excitement, so has there been no evidence of a disposition to lend themselves to the undue agitations of the public mind attempted by others. There is certainly no class of people in this country, who have a deeper interest in the preservation of the Union, and of the happy system of Government which it upholds, than they; and it has now become very apparent to all reflecting and observing minds, that the question of Slavery in the District of Columbia cannot be pressed to the result they desire, with safety to those paramount objects. Do not these considerations justify the hope, that from them, at least, we may reasonably expect, for the future, a mode of dealing with the subject, which, whilst it does no injustice to their principles, shall repress instead of increasing agitation, and not endanger the great interests to which I have referred?—To doubt it, would be to distrust the influence which industry, morality, intelligence, and republican habits—qualities all admit them to possess in a high degree—are calculated, in great emergencies, to exert upon the conduct of their possessors; and for the like reason, it may certainly be expected that well disposed persons of other religious denominations, who, without a full consideration of the difficulties which surround this subject, and of the dangerous consequences to which the efforts of the Abolitionists so evidently tend, have lent to those efforts the influence of their names and character, will be careful hereafter to avoid the repetition of an error so unfortunate and mischievous.

In every view of the subject, therefore, it does appear to me, that, although there certainly is, in the present condition of the country in relation to it, sufficient to excite the most serious attention, there is nothing in the state of public opinion in the United States, to justify that panic in the public mind which invariably disqualifies those who partake of it, from dealing wisely or successfully with the circumstances by which it is produced. From abroad we have, I think, some right to expect less interference than heretofore. We shall, I am confident, for some time at least, have no more foreign agents to enlighten us on the subject. Recent results here, and the discussions with which they have been attended, cannot fail to attract the attention of the reading and reflecting portion of the Foreign Public.—By these means they will be made to understand our real condition in this respect, and they will know that the unchangeable law of that condition is, that the slave question must be left to the control of the slaveholding States themselves, without molestation or interference from any quarter; that foreign interference of every description, can only be injurious to the slave, without benefit to any interest, and will not be endured by any section of our country; and that any interference, coming from even the non-slaveholding portions of our own territory, is calculated to endanger the perpetuity, and if sanctioned by the General Government, would inevitably occasion the dissolution of our happy Union. Seeing the subject in this, its true aspect, and conscious as they must be, that the downfall of this Republic would be the severest blow that the cause of liberty and self-government could receive, and from which its recovery would be hopeless, the wise and the good amongst them—those who are really guided by the principles of justice and humanity—will pause and acknowledge that they have misapprehended the true bearings of this question. Instead of accusing our countrymen who hold property in slaves, with disregarding the general principles of liberty, and the dictates of a pure religion, they will recognise, in this class of our citizens, as sincere friends to the happiness of mankind as any others, and will become sensible that this species of property, the result of causes over which they had no control, is an inheritance which they only know how to dispose of. Instead of charging the people of the non-slaveholding States, as has often been done, with hypocrisy in professing an ardent love of freedom, they will find that the free citizens of the North are only acting upon the principles of fidelity to their most solemn engagements; that if they were to attempt the accomplishment of what is desired of them by those who regard slavery as inconsistent with the equal rights on which our institutions are founded, they will involve themselves in the odium, either of seeking to evade a compact which was the means and the pledge of our national existence, or of availing themselves of their present power and unexampled prosperity, to dissolve a connection with their Southern brethren formed at a period of mutual adversity, for a cause which was then not only known to exist, but the continuance of which was expressly recognized in the bond of their Union.

I have thus, gentlemen, been compelled to extend my remarks considerably further than I intended, when I commenced to answer your enquiry. As, however, the subject was delicate and important, I feel that I have not trespassed further upon your time in its examination than was proper to enable you to comprehend the views I entertain of it, or than was respectful to the considerations which justified your call for those views. And I feel assured, whatever may be the difference of opinion, if any, which exists between myself and any other portions of my fellow-citizens, that the issue of this matter, as of all preceding questions which have agitated the public mind, and have been thought to be pregnant with danger, will, in their hands, be such as to strengthen the bonds of their Union, and to increase those fraternal and patriotic affections which our past National history has so often and so honorably illustrated.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

Messrs. Junius Amis, Isaac Hall, John Wall, C. Yellowby, Samuel B. Spirrill, and James W. Puizinn.—*Jackson N. C.*

Latest News from Florida.

Extracts from letters received in Charleston.

"CAMP M'RAE, MARCH 9.

"We are still here—Gen. Bull is expected momently, and we only wait the arrival of the mounted men to go right ahead. Gen. Eustis will come down with them the moment they arrive; they should have been here 10 days ago. We expected to march South to attack Philip (a colored man from Providence, R. I.) and his 150 Indians, but as it is thought that the Creeks have joined the Seminoles, we expect to go West in search of them. I heard a man offer $1 for an ounce of Tobacco, and another preferred a bottle of Liquor to $10, so you can judge how scarce these and many other conveniences are."

CAMP M'RAE, MARCH 10.

"About day-light this morning I was aroused by the Whooping of about 50 Indians, and the clang of their rifles. I rushed out, sword in hand, and found the Companies of Jones, Henry Doucin, Quattlebaum, and Hickler, rushing from their tents. We left a few to man a temporary Fort we had before erected, and pursued the Indians, whose balls struck the Fort, which is near our tents. Thus far we have pursued in vain, although I counted 26 Moccasin tracks on one edge of the creek and others saw more elsewhere.

"Three of our men got killed, viz:—Winter, (a substitute, a Swede, a clerk to Conrad, a Grocer, Tradd-street, Charleston,) Busefield, a Farmer, from Santee, both of Captain Doucin's Corps, from Charleston, and poor Kennedy, of Captain Henry's brave and generous Company of Irish Volunteers. Kennedy was not scalped, but the other two were. All three were near the Camp getting wood, soon after day-break."

(*From the Jacksonville Courier, March* 17.)

GENERAL GAINES AND OSEOLA HAD AN INTERVIEW.

The news from the camp of Gen. Gaines continues to be of great importance. In our last we stated that Gen. Clinch, with the Alachua Militia, had joined him. The force consisted of four companies of mounted volunteers from Alachua county, commanded by Captains Williams, Carter, Horn, and Lieut. Dell, one company from Hamilton, county, under Capt. Martin, the Richmond Blues, about seventy friendly Indians, and some regulars, in all about seven hundred men. Verbal reports state that the Indians are getting short of lead. With this force Gen. Clinch went to the relief of Gen. Gaines. The night before his arrival, Oseola (the Indian leader,) sent a negro to the camp of Gen. Gaines, requesting an interview, and promising to stop killing white men, if he would stop killing Indians. This proposition was agreed to, and Oseola, was told to come next day with a white flag, when they would have a talk with him.—The next day, in company with another chief, he came to within about one hundred yards of the Fort waived his white flag three times, and sat down upon a log. Three officers from the camp went to meet them.

"Oseola informed them that Gen. Clinch was on his way to join them, with a large number of horsemen. He expressed his willingness that hostilities cease, and to give up his arms. The officers required him to sign articles of agreement by which he bound himself to proceed immediately to Tampa Bay, and there embark for the Mississippi. Some say that Oseola objected to this mode of removing, and wished to go by land. Others that he would not promise to go at all, but wished to live on the other side of the Withlacoochee, and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites. Their discussion was interrupted by the arrival of Gen. Clinch. During the course of it, Oseola inquired how they were off for provisions. They told him they had plenty. He said he knew they had not, and if they would come over the river, he would give them two beeves and a bottle of brandy.

As Gen. Clinch approached, the friendly Indians, discovering the hostile Indians about three hundred yards from the camp of Gen. Gaines, raised a whoop, which was immediately followed by one from the hostile Indians. The men immediately formed, and fired a platoon. The Indians fled, and were closely pursued. A runner then came from Gen. Gaines, ordering them to stop, and informing them that Oseola was treating with them. At first, those in pursuit could not be restrained; but the cry of "treaty," "treaty," soon checked them.—Gen. Clinch then formed and proceeded to camp.

The following extract of a letter, written after their arrival, contains some interesting particulars:

Head Quarters, Camp Izard, Florida, On the Withlacoochee, March 6th, at night.

"We arrived at this post on the evening of the 6th, and found Gen. Gaines' army in a state of starvation, eating horses, dogs, &c. Less than a gill of corn was issued for a day's rations. We brought but a small quantity of provisions with us, and I believe there are but few men in the camp who are not hungry at this time. We found plenty of fresh Indian signs two miles above this on the river, and some of us wanted to pursue them, but the General directed otherwise. When we came in sight of the camp, the spy guard reported Indians (500) in battle array. The war whoop commenced, and all who heard it expected, and I believe, were prepared, ready, and willing for it. I was at the head of Capts. Martin and Carter's companies, the left flank, when we discovered a considerable body of Indians on our left. We crossed up a little, faced to the left and gave them a fire—two only returned it, (and one of the balls struck near me;) they instantly fled into the hammock; it is said we killed one, and wounded two; to day the spot has been visited, and a considerable quantity of hides, some rice, &c. were found, so I guess they left in a hurry. They have had Gen. Gaines completely surrounded for several days previous to our arrival; they had fought him all the day before, without much execution on either side.

Fearing the attack of Gen. Clinch, the officers in conversation with Oseola advised him to retire into the hammock, which they went to the camp.

On reaching the camp, Gen. Clinch found its inmates in great distress. They were literally in a state of starvation. They had killed and eaten several horses and dogs. One soldier having stolen a dog and killed it, sold one of the quarters for *five dollars*. One man gave six dollars for a piece of horse's entrails about a foot long. Five dollars were given for a biscuit, and the same for a quart of corn. We forbear to mention many other acts showing what hunger will compel one to do, which are related of these patriotic men, thus surrounded and suffering in a savage wilderness. The Alachua volunteers cheerfully distributed their biscuits and corn, reserving none for themselves. It was affecting to witness the gratefulness and thankfulness with which they received a whole or a half biscuit from their deliverers.

On the evening of the day on which their interview was interrupted by the arrival of Gen. Clinch, Oseola sent word to Gen. Gaines, that if he would send away the horsemen, (Alachua militia,) they would come and surrender their arms. We know not whether from suspicion or otherwise, the horsemen were not sent away. After waiting three days, to hear more of Oseola, and not having provisions to remain longer, Gen. Gaines returned to Fort Drane, at which place Oseola was to have met him. After reaching this Fort, he transferred the command to General Clinch, and left for New-Orleans by the way of Tallahassee. During some of the engagements, he received a wound; the ball passing through his lip, knocked out two of his teeth, but its force being nearly spent, it did him no further injury.

This movement of Oseola, in requiring an interview, when Gen. Gaines had been entirely surrounded by his followers for several days, is inexplicable, and seems to have taken all by surprise. Whether it was an artifice devised on learning of the approach of a reinforcement, to give time to make a safe retreat; or a stratagem, by which after introducing five hundred Indians within the breastwork, under the pretence of surrendering their arms, he intended to make an attack with his main force, and, taking advantage of the confusion, to massacre the whole, before Gen. Clinch could render them any assistance, or, as he says, he is really tired of murdering white men, Gen. Clinch's arrival sooner than was anticipated, prevents us from determining, and time alone can now decide.

Though Oseola has courage and cunning to plan and execute most any bloody movement, we sincerely hope he has seen the hopelessness and folly of further resistance, and that the Indians will now surrender their arms, and prepare to abide by the stipulations of the treaty for their removal. Should this be the case, Gen. Gaines will receive a nation's thanks and a valiant General's fame.

☞ The Whig Convention of Maine has nominated Edward Kent as next Governor of that State, and an *unpledged* Electoral Ticket for President and Vice-President.

Charlotte:

Friday, April 1, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*

JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ *The Van Buren Meeting in Lincolnton.*—We promised our readers, in our last number, that we would give the proceedings had at the above meeting; and, in doing so in this paper (see first page) we shall take the liberty of accompanying them with a passing notice. This may be regarded as peculiarly our duty, in consequence of the relation in which we stand to the Whigs of this Electoral District, in which region those proceedings were designed especially to operate.

Had we the leisure, or the space, there are many general positions advanced in the manifesto issued by the Van Buren men of Lincoln, on the occasion referred to, which we believe could be shown to be fallacious and untenable. They are, for the most part, however, subordinate in their character, to the main objects of the meeting; and it may be more proper to direct the attention of our readers to what is said in relation to the candidates for the Presidency, as being the matter of paramount interest.

We cannot gainsay what has been so concisely and so forcibly remarked in relation to Mr. Webster. He is described as too entirely *northern* in his predilections—too sectional in his views and policy—and therefore unfit to be the candidate of a party which disclaims, as unworthy, all feelings of patriotism more circumscribed than the whole extent of our boundless empire, and all its diversified interests.

Of Gen. Harrison, unfortunately, the Lincoln Van Burenites are in utter and unmitigated ignorance; and, in the true spirit of philosophy and truth, they have not ventured even the slightest conjecture which the merest curiosity would have suggested.

The case is different, however, with regard to the other two eminent citizens who are before the people. In investigating Judge White's claims, they have, by a singular process, arrived at a conclusion which totally disqualifies him, according to their standard, for that high office. They do not, because they cannot, impute to him any deficiency in moral *or* mental qualifications for the duties which it requires. On the contrary, the *true tests* of Republicanism are attributed to him most abundantly: for he is described to be a "persevering and consistent friend of the present Administration." But objection is made to him, because he cannot see it his first duty to perpetuate the *unity* of the Van Buren party! That, in other words, when he was regularly nominated by the People of various States in the Union, acting in primary assemblies and through the State Legislatures, he has not felt it incumbent on him to disregard these intimations of the popular will, and resign his claims in favor of one who has been nominated to the country by General Jackson, as his especial favorite. Now we hold it to be a principle from which no citizen can depart, that he is bound to accept any station of public service to which his fellow-citizens may call him, without regard to the personal interest or ambition of any man or set of men with whom he may come in conflict. In obedience to this principle, Judge White stands before the American People. This certainly more honorable to himself, and more just to the spirit of our institutions, than that he should have first received the sign-manual of the present incumbent, and a regular permission from that source to have his claims considered by his fellow-citizens!

But the most remarkable part of these proceedings, is that which relates to Mr. Van Buren.—There are no limits to the personal and political graces which his worshippers discover in their idol. Talents, patriotism, *and consistency*—in short, he is decorated with every ornament which, in the estimation of our Lincoln friends, constitute "the thing that's nice." Ignorance was pleaded as an excuse for the slight regard which was bestowed on Gen. Harrison's pretensions. Is it uncharitable to suppose that some defect of the same nature must have existed in reference to the political life of Mr. Van Buren? Is their specification of any article of his political creed (if it deserves the name of specification) in any sense true? Or, if the evidence to which they refer may be tortured into a support of the position that generally he is in favor of a strict limitation of the powers of the General Government, what are we to say of his active co-operation with the Federalists in 1812–13, for the purpose of overthrowing the Administration of Mr. Madison, and elevating Mr. Clinton,—of his opinions in regard to slavery, as exemplified first in his friendship for its restriction in Missouri, and latterly by his recent letter, in which *he claims for Congress the power to abolish it in the District of Columbia*—of his vote on the Cumberland Road Bill—and, finally, of that great test of all strides for power, on the part of the General Government, the Tariff Bills of 1824 and 1828?—those measures which provoked the strongest and most determined resistance, no less because they were believed to be oppressive, than because they violated the spirit of the Constitution? Could any one,—who believed that an ever wakeful vigilance was necessary to be exerted to prevent infractions of that sacred instrument, either directly, by disregarding its provisions, or covertly, by accomplishing objects contrary to its general principles, and which they were never designed to sanction—believe that Mr. Van Buren's course would justify the hope that he would be the faithful sentinel from whom it could be expected? We believe that if Mr. Van Buren's course can be referred to as the just indication of his political principles, he will be found consistent in nothing save the hostility which he has manifested to the doctrines of the Democratic Party, as they were understood in the times of Mr. Jefferson. Indeed, we look in vain to find in him those qualities, as a Statesman, which distinguish him from the mass by which he has been surrounded, and with whom he has always acted. Has he originated any scheme of public policy, to stand as a monument of his sagacity, or of his patriotism, or of his eloquence. Mr. Clay we know minutely—Mr. Webster we know—and Mr. Calhoun we know. Each of these individuals draws around him, from his talents and other great qualities, the attention and admiration of mankind. Of Mr. Van Buren we know nothing commanding—nothing to gain our confidence, our esteem, or our admiration. We know him only as a cunning intriguer and manœuverer—not the hero in the drama—bold and independent—but the underling, the wire-worker, who skulks from the face of day to operate on the passions of mankind by low artifices and miserable agents. Is such an one fit to be the President of a great People, whose Chief Magistrate ought certainly to embody most of the distinguished and generous qualities which ornament their own national character?

But an appeal has been made, in the resolutions of this meeting, to a feeling which we thought its getters up had discountenanced, as most dangerous to the perpetuity of our institutions: Southern fears and jealousies are to be hushed into repose by the flattering assurance that the great Southern interests will be safe under the administration of Mr. Van Buren. As this issue is, however, made and tendered to the people, we shall examine and discuss it, hereafter, more fully than time or space will now allow us to do. We hold that Southern interests will be in the most perilous condition under his administration; and, that, for that reason, if for no other, he should not be supported.

This duty we shall postpone until next week, when will appropriately come in, as intimately connected with the subject, a review of the Letter of Mr. Van Buren, published in our paper to-day, on the question of the power of Congress over the institution of slavery in the District.

☞ At a meeting of the Delegates appointed by the Whigs in the Counties of Surry, Iredell, Wilkes, and Ashe, in Convention, at Wilkesborough, for the purpose of agreeing upon an Elector for the White and Tyler Ticket in that Congressional District, Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Ashe County, was *unanimously* chosen. The Revolutionary Patriot, Gen. Lenoir, of Wilkes, presided in this Convention, assisted by Col. John Martin, as Vice-President—Thomas Hampton, of Surry, and J. M. Campbell, of Iredell, Secretaries.

We also learn that the Caucusites held a Convention at the same place, on the same week, for the purpose of selecting an Elector for the Abolition and Amalgamation Ticket, and that Col. Gen. Bower, of Ashe, was chosen.

☞ *The Indians.*—In preceding columns the reader will find all the latest and most important intelligence from the scene of Indian hostilities in Florida. It will be seen that the Indian leader, Oceola, had asked for and obtained an interview with Gen. Gaines, under the assurance that he was tired of war, and was desirous to make peace. We confess that, from the general aspect of the accounts of this affair, we had not been induced to put much confidence in the good faith of Oceola; but the last "Columbia Telescope" brings us the following additional intelligence—which, if it be true, confirms the opinion entertained by some, that the war will no doubt speedily be brought to a termination. We must confess, however, that our faith is not yet "so strong as to move mountains,"—but we sincerely hope that the state of the case may be as represented below:

"*The Florida War probably at an end.*—To the important news copied from the papers, we may add that on Wednesday night two gentlemen passed through this place for Washington, bearing despatches from Gen. Scott to the Government, the exact nature of which we did not learn; but we are informed, at the stage-office, that they stated that the Indians had surrendered, and that hostilities had ceased."

☞ *Abolition Petitions*, continue to pour into Congress. In the Senate, on the 16th March, Mr. Webster presented four distinct petitions on this subject. One of them was from the city of Boston, and signed by 433 citizens—among whom Mr. W. said he "recognized the names of many persons well known to him to be gentlemen of great worth and respectability, viz: Clergymen, Lawyers, Merchants, Literary men, Manufacturers, and indeed persons from all classes of society. I ask, sir, (said he) that these petitions may be received, and move that they be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia." Mr. W. further remarked, that he believed, "the unanimous opinion of the North is, that Congress has no authority over slavery in the States; and perhaps equally *unanimously, that over* SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT IT HAS SUCH RIGHTFUL AUTHORITY."

Abolition in the District.—To concede the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is granting to the abolitionists all they at present expect. Mr. Van Buren has now distinctly admitted this right; and with a man possessing such sentiments, in the Presidential Chair, they hope ultimately to consummate their designs. And what obstacle would he throw in their way? Can any one believe he would veto an act to abolish slavery in the District? Is there not reason to apprehend that such an act will be passed by Congress? We are told by the highest authority (Mr. Webster) that the north is *unanimous* in the opinion that they have the constitutional power; we are also assured that the whole north are opposed to slavery; and there is much reason to fear, from the rapid spread of the higher-toned and more hateful principles of abolition amongst them, that the time is not distant when they will be found equally unanimous in favor of the *expediency* of the measure. We repeat, then, the question, does any one believe, under such circumstances, that Mr. Van Buren would interpose any impediment to the accomplishment of their wishes?—Does any one believe he can be trusted by the South?

Archimedes only desired a place on which to rest his fulcrum, and he would move the world.—Give the abolitionists foothold in the District, and it is all they ask. It is the spot on which their "infernal" machine would operate to the destruction of this glorious Union.—*Rel. Star.*

☞ The Richmond Whig contains a Protest of the Minority of the Virginia Legislature, against the Expunging Preamble and Resolutions which passed that body. The Minority say, that this Protest "would have been submitted to the House of Delegates, but for the refusal of the majority of that body to permit another Protest which had been offered, in relation to the same subject, to be entered on their Journals." The request made by the Governor of the State, to be allowed to inscribe on the Journals his reasons for declining to forward the expunging resolutions to the Senators of the State, and which the majority ungraciously refused, is no doubt here referred to by the Protesting Minority. What a striking contrast that proceeding of the Governor forms with the conduct of the President of the United States, who did not think it necessary to *ask permission* to inscribe *his Protest* on the Journals of the Senate, but authoritatively *demanded* it as a right!

☞ *Post Offices* established, &c. in North Carolina during the week ending 9th ult.; Dry Ponds, Lincoln Co., John F. Lowe, postmaster; Martindale, Mecklenburg Co., James W. Martin, postmaster; Equality, Mecklenburg Co., Benjamin Brown postmaster; Walker's Store, Cabarrus Co., *changed* to Mount Comfort. Stoney Gap, (new office,) Montgomery county, Michael Fesperman postmaster. Roland Judd is appointed postmaster at Reddy's River, Wilkes county; Walnut Grove, Cabarrus Co., has been *changed* to Mill Grove.

Mr. Kendall is recovering from his late dangerous attack of sickness.

☞ The General Assembly of Virginia adjourned on the 24th of March, after a session of more than three months—a session, too, which has been justly characterized, by the papers of Virginia, as one of the most useless, for all high State purposes, that has ever been held in the Old Dominion. The Richmond Whig says to the members, "Adieu, Gentlemen! A pleasant journey home, and a merry meeting with the *dear* people! If they judge the tree by the fruit, it will ne'er bear fruit again. The axe to the root! will be the word with the Republicans of Virginia."

☞ *Small Pox in Ashe.*—The last Salem paper contained no report of this disease, as heretofore—from which we draw the conclusion that it is abating, as it was stated, last week, that the reports would be discontinued in that contingency.

☞ *Dinner to Messrs. Tyler and Leigh.*—In pursuance of resolutions adopted at a public meeting in Richmond, a Public Dinner was given to Messrs. Tyler and Leigh, at the Eagle Hotel, on Saturday the 19th ult. The company was numerous (says the Whig,) and one of the most orderly and respectable we ever saw assembled on any similar occasion. It was composed of a large number of our citizens and their guests, Messrs. Leigh and Tyler, and a number of the Whig members of the Assembly, (all of whom were invited.)

The Governor, although invited, did not attend. His reasons for not attending, are given in his letter; they are not only strong, but satisfactory—and we cannot but remark how beautifully his mildness, and dignity, and good sense, contrast with the coarse and unmannerly, as well as illiberal and unjust abuse which his adversaries of the Legislature have heaped upon him. The contrast is aptly depicted in the toast to the Governor. The dinner passed off admirably. Messrs. Tyler and Leigh addressed the company in the most feeling and eloquent strains, depicting with great force and truth, the degraded condition of things at Washington, and the grovelling misrule which now governs the land—and at times lashing with the keenest severity and most bitter sarcasm, the inconsistency, folly, and degradation of the "Expunging" Van Burenites, and their "Moloch," as he was aptly termed.

☞ As we expected, the silly attempt was made in the New York Legislature, to pass an Act against the circulation in that State, of the bills of the new United States Bank of Pennsylvania. But we are glad to see that it falled by a large majority—87 to 14—in the House of Commons there—its consideration being postponed until the first of November next; by which time, no doubt, the *Solomons* who now direct the policy of the Nation and most of the States will be consigned to their appropriate sphere in the "shades of private life," and the affairs of the country generally be placed in the hands of men of enlightened conceptions and enlarged views of the public good.

☞ We understand, (says the Alexandria Gazette,) that the subject of *the purchase of Texas from the Mexican Government*, is under consideration with the Executive. It is confidently believed, by many, that the President and the Cabinet are in favor of the measure, and will recommend it to Congress.

Are the People of the United States content that their treasure shall be squandered in the wild and foolish scheme of buying Texas from Mexico?—Had they not rather that the *thirty millions* surplus now on hand should be distributed among the States, than be expended in the purchase of a nest of pirates and robbers? What do we want with more territory? Where is the wisdom of *buying* more people?

☞ The Rail Road from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, which connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, is now open. On the 9th ult., at 12 o'clock, the locomotive engine Tennessee, the first ever seen in the Valley of Virginia, went from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown in fine style, with a train of cars, and, after tarrying a few minutes, passed on to Winchester.

☞ The Bill introduced into the Legislature of Virginia, to create new Banking Capital to the amount of $6,000,000, has been lost in the House of Delegates of that State. The Richmond Enquirer says, "It miscarried between the efforts of those who asked too much, and of those who would only grant too little."

☞ The Supreme Court of this State adjourned its recent session on Thursday the 17th of March—"after a most arduous term," (says the Raleigh Register,) "in which an almost unprecedented amount of business was disposed of."

☞ An Act has recently passed the Legislature of Louisiana, for the division of the City of New Orleans into two distinct corporations.—The measure is expected to have a beneficial effect on the prosperity and social order of the city.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, from Lincoln County.

Dear Sir: * * * * * * * * I see, by your last paper, that you intend to give the proceedings of the Van Buren Meeting in Lincolnton, on the 22d of February, a place in your pages. There are two circumstances connected with that meeting, which it is probable you are not aware of, but which are of sufficient interest to accompany the publication of its proceedings, and therefore I have concluded to bring them to your knowledge. They are in relation to the size of the meeting, and the manner in which it was got up. You may make what use of them you please. The official account of the meeting, published in the Standard, states that it was "large and respectable." Now, sir, I do not know the precise sense in which these words are used, but I think, after you have heard what I have to say, that it is questionable whether they will bear the ordinary Dictionary meaning. The "large and respectable" meeting heralded to the world through the columns of the Standard, I am informed by an eye-witness (I was not present in person) consisted of *only some thirty or forty* persons!—a *very* "large and respectable" congregation, truly, for the mammoth County of Lincoln!!!—and to my own certain knowledge, sir, the most *extraordinary* means were necessary to be used to gather even this small band of *the faithful*. The selection of the birthday of Washington, was the bait with which it was at first hoped to gull the people; but *the party*, finding that the *fish* would not bite at it in sufficient quantities, had recourse to something more enticing, and actually got out a report in the County, *that General Jackson himself was to be in Lincolnton on that day, on his way to Florida, to fight the Indians!!!!* Observe, sir, I do not vouch for the number of people at the meeting—for a report of the nature mentioned would be calculated to attract a "large" number—(I have no doubt of the entire correctness of my information, however,)—but I *do know*, personally, that the report of Gen. Jackson's being in Lincolnton on the day of the meeting *was circulated*; and I do know, also, that two of my immediate neighbors unharnessed their horses, left their ploughs standing in their fields, and hastened to town to see the Hero!! What think you, sir, of *tricks* like these as *gull-traps* to humbug the people? As you Editors sometimes say, "comment is unnecessary." But I wish you would comment enough on them to assure the Whigs that Lincoln County is by no means in so hopeless a condition as they seem to be content to regard her. Certain of carrying the State by a large majority for the Constitution, they seem to say of Lincoln, "Let her alone, she is joined to her idols!" but I can assure you, sir, she has injustice done her; and she will nobly and gloriously assert her claim to intelligence and patriotism when the hour of trial comes!—She will give the Farmer of Tennessee, the honest and incorruptible White, a large majority of her votes! Mark the prediction!!

Yours respectfully, ——.

MOBILE, MARCH 14.—*Melancholy Disaster.*—The steam boat Ben. Franklin exploded on yesterday morning, just as she was leaving the wharf for Montgomery. A considerable number of persons were killed and wounded, but in the confusion and dismay produced by a spectacle so horrible, and of rare occurrence on our waters, no statement of the particulars can be furnished, which can be relied on. The whole boiler deck, pilot house, engine, and chimneys, of the boat, were blown high in the air, with many of the passengers, some of whom fell in the water not materially injured. One man, standing by the chimneys, was hurled into the atmosphere, and alighted upon his feet entirely unscathed. Some of the passengers and boat hands, still alive, are horribly mangled and cannot survive. Capt. Slade, who had command of the boat, is badly wounded, but strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. One of the pilots of the boat was blown nearly unto the shore, and literally torn to pieces. The two engineers are not dead, but badly wounded. We understand that the boat was detained fifteen minutes after she left the wharf in waiting for a passenger. To this fact, and the small quantity of water in her boilers, may be attributed the sad accident. We have endeavored to ascertain the extent of the loss of lives, but it is impossible. It is supposed by those who saw the explosion, that forty or fifty must have perished. We cannot yet undertake to furnish a full list of the killed and wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—*The Tampico Affray.*—We are informed that the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Carleton, has instituted a suit against General Jose Antonio Mejia (pronounced Mehia) for fitting out and forwarding an expedition from this port to Tampico, against the Mexican government; and that the latter has been for the present liberated on giving $5000 bail for his appearance in the federal district court here, on the 2d Monday in May next.

State Loan.—We learn that *One Hundred Thousand Dollars* of the Loan authorized by the last Legislature, have been purchased by the University of North-Carolina at *par*, with a stipulation to pay a premium equal to that for which the same amount of Scrip may be sold in disposing of the residue. No final agreement has yet been made by the Commissioner, Mr. Haywood, for disposing of the residue, but we understand he has entered into a negotiation for selling the same, at a premium which will probably prove beneficial to the State.—*Raleigh Register.*

VAN BURENISM IN PERSON AND ORANGE COUNTIES!

We understand that a political meeting was held at the Courthouse in Person County on Tuesday last. Proclamation was at first made for a meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren; but after some conversation the proclamation was modified, and the citizens of the County generally were invited. Upon this last invitation, a large number of citizens collected in the court room, and the meeting was organized. A number of resolutions were submitted by James M. Williamson, Esq., in favor of Martin Van Buren, which he supported in a speech of some length. He was replied to in a very powerful and effective address by Edwin G. Read, Esq. Mr. Williamson rejoined; and Mr. Read was about again to reply, when he was stopped by Mr. Williamson on the ground that the meeting was intended *exclusively* for the friends of Mr. Van Buren. At this time there were upwards of eighty persons present. William Allen, Esq., a very respectable citizen of Person, then observed, that if it was to be a party meeting, he would retire; and did so, and was followed by so large a number, that, on counting, there were found to be but *thirty-five* persons remaining. So much for Van Burenism in Person county!

The Van Buren party in Orange county appears to be fast fading away. A Van Buren meeting was advertised to be held at William Trice's store on the 5th inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. The day arrived, and though there were some twenty or thirty persons present, there were, we understand, but *three* Van Buren men amongst them.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Wilmington Rail-Road.—Our neighbors of Wilmington appear to be in earnest in their scheme for the improvement of their town. They have organized their Rail Road Company, by the appointment of Gen. Edward B. Dudley, President; Jas. S. Green, Secretary and Treasurer; Andrew Joyner, W. D. Moseley, Jas. S. Battle, Aaron Lazarus, Alex. Anderson, Wm. B. Meares, P. K. Dickinson, Jas. Owen, R. H. Cowan, and Thomas H. Wright, Directors; Gen. Alexander Mac Rae, Superintendent; and Walter Gwynn, Esq., Principal Engineer. The salary of the President is fixed at $2000, and of the Secretary and Treasurer at $1000 per annum. 4656 shares of stock were represented at the meeting. Books were directed to be opened for the subscription of an additional amount, not exceeding 2000 shares.

Several routes for the road were directed to be surveyed immediately, all leading directly from Wilmington to Halifax; and it is said to be the intention of the Directors to commence the road as soon as the location is made; beginning the work at Halifax and Wilmington at the same time.

We offer our good wishes, most heartily, to those engaged in this noble enterprize. We cannot doubt that they will accomplish their undertaking. They have the finest possible ground on which to construct the road; they have capital, which will be wielded by a Board composed of individuals of known enterprize and zeal; and they have an object in view promising the richest returns of honor and emolument to the projectors.—*Fay. Obs.*

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

MARRIED,

In Lancaster District, S. C., on the 24th instant, by F. Williams, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM CANADA, of Lancasterville, to Miss MARGARET STEEL, daughter of James Steel, Esq., of said District.

In Cabarrus county, on Thursday the 17th ult., by John Shimpock, Esq., Mr. JAMES A. SCOTT to Miss SOPHIA RIDENHOUR.

New Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBERS having leased the Store-House formerly occupied by S. C. Caldwell, one door South of the Post Office, take the pleasure of informing the citizens of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that they are receiving, and will continue to receive, a general and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

lately purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Adelaide, Claret, Green, and Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto,
Buff, Drab, and Black CASSIMERES,
Cotton ditto,
Some few Sattinets,
An elegant assortment of Summer Goods for gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Satin, Valentia, Buff, and Marseilles VESTINGS,
Superfine Black Velvet ditto,
Black, Prudeswa, Italian, Gro de Swiss, Sinchews, and Sarsnet SILKS,
Colored SILKS of all kinds,
A good assortment of PRINTS,
A splendid assortment of Ladies' Dress Hdk'fs.
Painted Muslins, and Painted Jaconets, and a variety of superior goods for Ladies' Dresses,
A splendid assortment of Stocks, Hose, half Hose,

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Boots,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Saddles & Bridles,
Glass and Queens-ware,
GROCERIES,

Together with a great number of other articles, all of which we offer to sell on as good terms as Goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere. We invite our friends and acquaintances generally to call and examine our Stock of Goods before they make their purchases, as we feel assured that we can do as well by them as our neighbors, as our Goods are entirely new and purchased for *CASH*.

W. & A. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., March 26, 1836. 87tf

400 PACKAGES
Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and India

Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for *CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shallyetts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdk'fs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens,
Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-ribb'd Hose, Black do.
Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.

We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,

Young's AXES, best quality,

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assortm't. of Saddles, Beadles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,
Good Bacon for 12½ cts.

All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

The Committee of Finance is requested to meet in Charlotte on the 9th of April. *March* 31.

Runaway,

NEGROES Billy and Sarah, formerly the property of Patrick Parker. I will give *Ten Dollars* reward to any person or persons who will put them in Jail so that I may get them again. I also forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with them as I am determined to put the law in force against all such offenders. It is well known that the above negroes are harbored in the vicinity of this village.

JEREMIAH O'LEARY.

Charlotte, March 31st, 1836. 87

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living three miles east of Charlotte, in the early part of last Summer, a likely young *BULL*, about three years old; he is of the buffaloe breed, a dark mouse color, horns about two inches long. He has a swallow-fork in the left ear, and two small bits in the other. Any person giving information of said animal shall receive the thanks of the subscriber, and be satisfied for the trouble.

ELIAS ALEXANDER.

March 31, 1836. 87

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knoxville Register.

THE CONSTANCY OF FEMALE AFFECTION.

There is a sacred flame,
In Woman's heart it burns,
That always is the same,
Tho' Fortune sadly turns:
'Tis kindled by the loving glance
Of Friendship's mild and liquid eye,
And nurtur'd in the playful dance,
Where oft it prompts the certain sigh.

This sweetly glowing fire,
As rays from Phœbus thrown,
Soon kindles fond desire,
And melts the heart of stone:
Then Woman loves; and Music's voice
No softer speaks of sunny hours,
Nor leads the object of her choice,
Thro' Beauty's wiles, to Love's fair bowers.

Nor change of time, nor place,
Nor earthly ills, can sever
That fond and sure embrace
Which owns a man a lover:
Tho' he, like Judas, basely turn,
And spurn the heart that for him sighs,
She'll weep for him—tho' her he spurns,
For him she lives—for him she dies.

The Yankee and the Jew.—He told me a trick of his the other day. Said he, "I once took out an adventure of gloves to ——, where I thought they would sell to a charm. Well, I got there, but the devil of a glove could I get any body to take. At last came a sneaky, long-bearded, snivelling Jew, and offered me a sum below cost, and rather than carry the gloves back again, I let him have 'em—but I thought it plaguy strange that nobody else would buy. Before I left, though, I smelt the rat. That Aminadab had gone round to all the merchants, arranged it with them to let him buy at a discount, and share the goods. 'Not as you knows on boys', thinks I to myself—here the Captain put his finger on his nose and winked—'you don't fleece me: Jew or no Jew.' The next month I went back to the same place on the same errand—nobody would buy the gloves, as I hoped—except that son of a gun of an Aminadab, and he took 'em as before, below cost, and was off. 'You're trapped my old rat,' says I to myself. It was'nt half an hour before he came down to the ship. 'You—you—you've cheated me,' says he. 'I hav'nt,' says I. 'You have,' says he, 'those gloves are all of one hand.' 'I know it,' says I, 'and I could have told you so afore you took 'em if you'd a thought to ask.' 'You must take 'em back,' cried he. 'I'll be —— if I do,' answered I. 'It'll ruin me,' snivelled he. 'So much the better,' said I. 'I know you—you villain, and you've brought your goods to a bad market, if you think to weasel me—now give me——,' (I named a round sum, I tell ye) 'and I'll let you have the mates.' He had to do it—so I out with the mates and got the money from the snivelling Aminadab, who looked as *dumb-foundered* as a cow with her tail cut off!"

Mr. Wilde of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress, is now in Italy. He has written home a letter recommending to the attention of the Library Committees of Congress, a most rare and valuable collection of ancient works, composing the Library of Count Boutourlin in Florence, which is now offered for sale, and could be purchased at comparatively a small price. This collection contains *twenty-five thousand* printed volumes, embracing the earliest and richest specimens of the Greek and Latin classics that ever issued from any press—the Aldine and other celebrated editions—and upwards of *two hundred and forty* manuscripts, some of them unique, most of them scarce and curious.

It is probable that the Library Committees will bring this subject before Congress. —*Alex. Phenix.*

Legislation Extraordinary.—The Kenebec Journal states that Mr. Holmes, of Alfred, introduced an order in the House of Delegates of Maine, directing the purchase of a Bible and a Dictionary for the use of members. Mr. Holmes said that, "when members are sitting here, doing nothing but looking at each other, it might be well to look at the Bible a little. A Dictionary was always necessary." A motion was made that the order lie on the table, which was lost; and an amendment was then offered so as to make the order read "two Bibles" and "two Dictionaries," in which shape it passed.

This world will hardly ever be enlightened as to the lofty deeds and daring adventures of the modest individual, who, for want of a better, is nominally the Editor of the Standard. So diffident is he, that unless some chronicler shall be found to record his valorous achievements, they will go down to posterity, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." It seems that he was on the Canada frontier during the last war, with his gun in his hand! We should like to know what he was doing with it. There were individuals there for different purposes. We hope that those of the redoubtable knight of the Standard were not sinister. Can no Van Buren Homer be found to transmit his valor in lofty rhyme to posterity?—*Raleigh Star.*

A petition, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and containing the names of nearly five thousand females, resident in Philadelphia, praying legislative interference to prevent the increase of taverns and grog shops, in that city, was presented in the Senate, on the 4th inst., by Mr. Read, of Susquehanna. Decidedly a better application of the signs manual of the "sex," than Abolition petitions.

A gentleman travelling in Vermont, found the following lines inscribed upon a board near a water horse:

Temperance fountain good as can be,
Better far than rum or brandy;
If this truth excite your fury,
Let your horse be judge and jury.

I once had a troublesome visitor, whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First I tried smoke, which he bore like a bagder; then I essayed fire, which he bore like a salamander: at last I lent him five dollars and I have not seen him since.

"Grandmam," said an urchin to his father's mother, the other day, living somewhere in Worchester county, "grandmam the rail road is coming through our town." "Is it, 'Siah," said the venerable dame; "Well, I hope it will come through in daylight, for I long to see one terribly."—*Boston Transcript.*

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, selected in New York and Philadelphia, consisting of every kind of American and Imported Goods usually kept in this market, and purchased before the late advance. Our request, to those who wish to purchase goods, is, only to call and see if the above be not the fact. A liberal discount will be made for *CASH*.

J. M. MORRISON & CO.

March 24. 88

Household Furniture, &c. AT AUCTION.

INTENDING to remove to the South, I have determined to dispose of the whole of my Household and Kitchen Furniture, at public sale, to the highest bidder. The sale will take place at my dwelling, in Charlotte, *on Friday the 8th day of April next*, and continue until all is sold. It is useless to specify—the property is all of excellent quality, and in good condition. To a person desirous of keeping house, this opportunity to provide himself with all the necessary furniture, &c. is a chance rarely met with. Terms made known at the sale.

E. MARVIN.

Charlotte, March 24, 1836. (1ds.)

25 or 30,000lbs. good Bacon For sale by

March 24. JOHN M. MORRISON.

Linseed Oil.

I HAVE for Sale, a few Barrells well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell at a moderate price for Cash.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

March 10, 1836. 84tf

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, Guardian of my Father, James Latta, all persons having claims against him are requested to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to him are desired to make payment.

ROBERT LATTA, *Guardian.*

Yorkville, So. Ca. March 8, 1836.

P. S. Rufus Reid, Esq., is my lawfully authorized agent: Persons are therefore requested to call on him in my absence.

R. L. *Guardian.*

Wood! Wood!!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte, that he is prepared to furnish Wood to any one, either now or at any time through the summer, at the customary price. W. S. W. HAYES.

March 17, 1836.

ATTENTION!

Lafayette Troop of Cavalry.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on the 20th instant, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill, with 12 rounds of blank cartridges. All the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance; and those young men who are disposed to assist in keeping up an efficient corps of Cavalry, are also requested to meet with us on that day.

J. N. LEES, *Captain.*

March 2, 1836.

The company is hereby notified, that owing to an error in the date of the above orders, the parade is postponed until Saturday the 9th of April; when it is hoped all the members, and those who wish to become members, will be punctual in attending.

J. N. LEES, *Captain.*

March 12, 1836.

Irish Potatoes,

(FIRST QUALITY,)

For Sale by SMITH, BOYD & WILLIAMS.

Omnibus Concern GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale,

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

House of Entertainment.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Royall, as a House of Entertainment and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in the best manner.

His table will be at all times furnished with the best the up country market can afford. His bar with the choicest liquors, his stables with the most wholesome provision, attended by faithful ostlers, and from his constant attention, and unremitting exertions to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. A. D. JOHNSON.

Lancaster, March 12, 1836. 88

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Books of Common Prayer,

(CHEAP EDITION.)

For Sale at This Office

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on Saturday the 2d April next*, a **Likely Negro Woman** and her Children, the property of the late Samuel Henderson. Terms made known at the time of sale.

F. L. SMITH, *Trustee.*

March 3, 1836.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

THE NEXT SESSION

OF the **Female Institute**, in this place, will commence on Tuesday the first of March ensuing. Our system of Education contemplates the Intellectual, Physical, and Moral welfare of our pupils; and our course of Instruction and mode of Discipline are arranged with primary regard to these objects. Young Ladies from abroad are required to board at the Institution, where they receive the care and unremitted vigilance of the Teachers.

In addition to the fundamental and scientific branches which are taught here by the aid of Globes, Maps, and extensive Philosophical, Chemical, and other Apparatus, instruction is also given in the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages; in Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c.

Board and Tuition per Session of five months, $65. For other particulars we refer to our Prospectus, of which any person may obtain a copy by forwarding his address.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWOTH,
Principals.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 16, 1836.

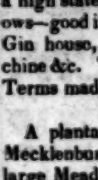
N. B. **A Department for Boys** under 10 years of age, has also been opened.

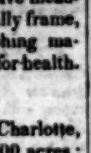
REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 Pearl St., New York.

THE late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

China, Glass, & Earthenware,





We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
306 *Pearl Street.*

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 81

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1836.

John Irwin vs. The Heirs at law of Stephen Alexander, decd. } Scire Facias to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Alexander and Moses L. Alexander, two of the Heirs at law of the said Stephen Alexander, decd. live beyond the limits of the State, *Ordered therefore*, that they appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or demur to said Scire fa.; otherwise Judgment by default will be entered against them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in February, A. D. 1836.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3. 6w

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, soureus or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the *Liver*, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, *Liver* Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

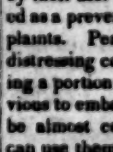
Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, *Price* 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y



Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 12, 1835. 83-tf

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, many Plain & Fashionable Jewelries, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading articles are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob &c.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

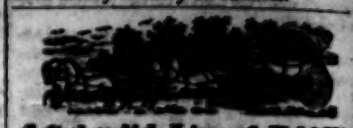
Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 79-tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.



A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that *great desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with the line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter in Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 3
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 24.

Brandy, Peach,	60 a 80	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
" Apple,	27 a 30	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Bacon,	12½ a	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	16 a 17
Coffee,	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	17½ a 17 80	Wheat,	a 01 15
Corn,	60 a 00	Whiskey,	30 a 40
Flaxseed	a 1 25	Tobacco, (leaf)	6½ a 7½
Flour,	06½ a 07	Wool,	16 a 40
Feathers,	00 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	4½ a 5	Bale-Rope	10 a 13
Molasses,	50 a 59		

CAMDEN—MARCH 19.

Cotton,	14 a 20	Bacon, cwt.	00 a 00
Corn, bush.	75 a 87	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat,	01½ a 01½	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	06½ a 00	" Apple,	00 a 00

Cotton.—This article has arrived within the last two or three days in considerable quantity, and gone off readily at our quotations. There is but little prime coming in, and it brings readily 20 cents: several lots brought that price during the week; the principal sales are however from 17 to 19½ cents.

Freights to Charleston $2 25 per bale, and hands scarce.